

## § 621.1

## 12 CFR Ch. VI (1–1–07 Edition)

621.10 Monitoring of performance categories and other property owned.

### Subpart D—Report of Condition and Performance

621.12 Applicability and general instructions.

621.13 Content and standards—general rules.

621.14 Certification of correctness.

### Subpart E—Auditor Independence

AUTHORITY: Secs. 5.17, 8.11 of the Farm Credit Act (12 U.S.C. 2252, 2279aa–11).

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 71 FR 76120, Dec. 20, 2006, the authority citation for part 621 was revised, effective 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER during which either or both Houses of Congress are in session. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

AUTHORITY: Secs. 5.17, 8.11 of the Farm Credit Act (12 U.S.C. 2252, 2279aa–11); sec. 514 of Pub. L. 102–552.

SOURCE: 58 FR 48786, Sept. 20, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

### Subpart A—Purpose and Definitions

#### § 621.1 Purpose and applicability.

This part sets forth accounting and reporting requirements to be followed by all banks, associations, and service organizations chartered under the Act; the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation; and, where specifically indicated, the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation. The requirements set forth in this part are of both general and specific applicability. Certain requirements focus on areas of financial condition and operating performance that are of special importance for generating, presenting, and disclosing accurate and reliable information.

#### § 621.2 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) *Accrual basis of accounting* means the accounting method in which expenses are recorded when incurred, whether paid or unpaid, and income is reported when earned, whether received or not received.

(b) *Borrowing entity* means the individual(s), partnership, joint venture, trust, corporation, or other business

entity, or any combination thereof, that is primarily obligated on the loan instrument.

(c) *Generally accepted accounting principles* means that body of conventions, rules, and procedures necessary to define accepted accounting practices at a particular time, as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and other authoritative sources recognized as setting standards for the accounting profession in the United States. Generally accepted accounting principles include not only broad guidelines of general application but also detailed practices and procedures that constitute standards by which financial presentations are evaluated.

(d) *Generally accepted auditing standards* means the standards and guidelines adopted by the Auditing Standards Board of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) to govern the overall quality of audit performance.

(e) *Institution* means any bank, association, or service organization chartered under the Act; the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation, and where specifically noted, the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation.

(f) *Loan* means any extension of credit or lease that is recorded as an asset of a reporting institution, whether made directly or purchased from another lender. The term “loan” includes, but is not limited to:

(1) Loans originated through direct negotiations between the reporting institution and a borrower;

(2) Purchased loans or interests in loans, including participation interests, retained subordinated participation interests in loans sold, and interests in pools of subordinated participation interests that are held in lieu of retaining a subordinated participation interest in loans sold;

(3) Contracts of sale; notes receivable; and

(4) Other similar obligations and lease financing.

(g) *Material* means the magnitude of an omission or misstatement of accounting information that, in light of surrounding circumstances, makes it